

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
9 January 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 9 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Following the press statement that you issued on 4 January 2002 after informal consultations among members of the Security Council on the question of Western Sahara, the Government of His Majesty the King has instructed me to transmit to you the following information and clarification:

The Kingdom of Morocco, in the face of an artificial regional conflict, has had an enduring commitment to international humanitarian law. It has consistently ensured strict compliance with the norms of international humanitarian law and has cooperated fully with the competent international bodies.

Thus, in close cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Morocco has for many years lived up to its humanitarian commitments by releasing all civilians and military personnel detained in connection with the Sahara conflict.

The Kingdom of Morocco recalls, in this regard, that ICRC has formally declared that there are no longer any persons claiming to be members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) detained in Morocco.

Morocco deplores, however, that despite continuing appeals by the Secretary-General for the repatriation of Moroccan prisoners (some 1,480) who have been held for over two decades in camps in Algerian territory, POLISARIO has continued to use them for political and propaganda purposes by releasing them in dribs and drabs. The release of 115 detainees at the beginning of this year is consistent with that pattern.

This exploitation of detainees for political purposes in flagrant violation of humanitarian law runs counter to the provisions of Security Council resolution 1359 (2001) which calls for the release without further delay of all those held since the start of the conflict.

Morocco requests once again that all Moroccans detained in Algeria should be released and repatriated promptly.

Morocco wishes to stress that POLISARIO is waging a campaign of disinformation with respect to persons who have been reported missing. On this specific issue, Morocco has been cooperating fully with ICRC, which undertook an



evaluation mission in Morocco from 2 to 6 November 2001 in order to resolve finally the cases of the 24 Moroccans of Sahrawi origin who have been reported missing.

The ICRC mission provided a formal denial of the allegations of POLISARIO. Indeed, the ICRC delegation was able to observe freely and after it had met the persons concerned, in the absence of any witnesses, established that they are leading normal and peaceful lives in Morocco (see ICRC News 01/45 of 15 November 2001).

Morocco objects to POLISARIO confusing the issue of members of the Moroccan armed forces that it is holding in camps in Algeria in violation of humanitarian law, with the issue of missing persons whose cases are being processed according to standard procedures under the supervision of ICRC.

The recent reports circulated on the plight of prisoners at Laayoune are also so much POLISARIO propaganda and an attempt at sowing confusion. The Kingdom of Morocco wishes to inform the Council that of the 97 persons concerned, 15 were detained and prosecuted in connection with social unrest involving widespread acts of vandalism committed in the town of Smara on 17 November 2001. As for the other detainees, they were arrested and tried for ordinary offences such as murder, rape, drug trafficking and assault.

It should be noted that Moroccan human rights organizations were able to visit all the detainees, who had gone on a hunger strike to protest against their conditions of detention. They finally ended their strike after the Moroccan Government had taken the necessary steps to improve their conditions of detention.

In bringing such information to the attention of the Security Council, the Kingdom of Morocco trusts that the Council will continue its efforts to secure the prompt and unconditional release of all the Moroccans detained in camps in Algeria and will continue to seek a final and lasting solution to the regional conflict within the framework provided for by resolution 1359 (2001).

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed **Bennouna**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**

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English
Original: Arabic

**Letter dated 9 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to
the President of the Security Council**

On the initiative and at the invitation of the Leader of the Libyan Revolution, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, in his capacity as coordinator and sponsor of the peace process of the member States of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (COMESSA), talks were held in the city of Tripoli, starting on 4 January 2002, between a delegation from the Government of Chad, headed by the Minister of the Interior and Security, and a delegation from the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad, headed by General Adoum Togoi, with a view to arriving at a solution to the dispute existing between the two parties.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Arabic and French versions of the Agreement signed by the two parties on 7 January 2002. I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar **Dorda**
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 9 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic and French]

Peace agreement between the Government of the Republic of Chad and the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad

Considering the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the Treaty of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (COMESSA) concerning the peaceful settlement of conflicts,

Convinced that overall development cannot be achieved without peace, security and stability,

Brother Colonel Muammar Khaddafi, Leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, invited the Government of the Republic of Chad and the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJT) to hold a meeting for the purpose of arriving at a solution to the conflict between them.

In response to the invitation of the Leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in his capacity as permanent coordinator and sponsor of the peace process and in view of the mandate entrusted to him by the COMESSA Presidential Summit held at N'Djamena on 4 and 5 February 2000, the two parties held a meeting at Tripoli on 4 January 2002, at which they agreed as follows:

Article 1

To declare an immediate ceasefire between the two parties, to refrain from any direct or indirect military action, to stop all media campaigns against each other and to guarantee the free movement of persons and goods.

Article 2

To declare a general amnesty and to release the prisoners and detainees of both sides.

Article 3

To work towards the achievement of peace, security, stability and economic and social development in the region.

Article 4

To ensure the participation of MDJT in the Government and other State institutions, the modalities for such MDJT involvement being determined by the political and legal committee.

Article 5

A tripartite military committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be established and charged with determining where forces shall be concentrated and stationed.

Article 6

The MDJT forces shall be integrated into the national army of Chad in accordance with the modalities decided upon by the military and security subcommittee.

Article 7

A tripartite follow-up committee comprising representatives of the Government of Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and MDJT shall be created and shall be responsible for the implementation of this Agreement.

Article 8

Three technical subcommittees on political and legal, military and security, and social and economic matters, respectively, shall be established to work out the details of this Agreement not later than two months after its signature.

Article 9

The agreed annexes shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 10

The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shall ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement.

DONE at Tripoli on 7 January 2002.

For the Government of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

(Signed) Ali Abdessalam **Treiki**
Secretary of the People's General Committee for African Unity

For the Government of the Republic of Chad

(Signed) Abderahman **Moussa**
Minister of the Interior and Security

For the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad

(Signed) General Adoum **Togoi**
Chairman of the National Reconciliation Committee



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 January 2002

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Letter dated 10 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the document entitled "Guidelines for the Public Meeting on the situation in Africa" which will serve as an orientation paper for the Public Meeting of the Security Council on 29 January 2002.

I would be grateful if this could be circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(Signed) Jagdish **Koonjul**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 10 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The United Nations, through the Security Council, devotes much of its time both at informal consultations and formal meetings in addressing conflict situations in Africa. Likewise, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), through its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, plays an active role in addressing African conflicts. Since both organizations aim at finding solutions to disputes/conflicts, it is of vital importance that their actions complement one another for effective results. It is in this context that close cooperation between the Security Council and the OAU is of immense value.

The Security Council has been dealing with almost all the conflict situations in Africa. However, it is most unfortunate that we are not getting the desired overall results. We therefore propose to revisit these issues in the presence of the OAU Secretary General, who is expected to give an African perspective to the whole issue.

I. Objectives

Our objectives are to refocus attention on Africa and to take stock of developments and shortcomings, if any, through a series of questions. We hope that some of the answers may help to devise a proactive approach for a continent riddled by conflicts and that still needs considerable attention from the international community. We would wish to work out a workable set of recommendations. It is also our hope that the participation of the Secretary General of the OAU in the Security Council meeting on the "Situation in Africa" will lay down the basis for future dialogue between the Security Council and the OAU.

II. Conflict situations

For what reasons does the African continent continue to be afflicted by conflicts? Why are the responses of the international community, including the Security Council, in addressing those conflicts so slow? Does the present level of engagement of the Security Council, with regard to African issues, match the complexity of the situations?

What has been the international community's response to intra-State instability and other conflicts in Africa and what actions have been taken to prevent such outbreaks?

To what extent has there been agreement and cooperation between the United Nations and the rest of the international community in the field of conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building and what has been done in both instances to determine the adequacy of what has been accomplished and what needs further to be done?

To what extent has the international community, and the United Nations in particular, provided protection for children in conflict situations in Africa? To what extent has the international community, and the United Nations in particular, provided support to the growing role of women in conflict prevention, peacemaking and post-conflict peace-building in Africa? What can the United Nations and the

Security Council in particular do to curb the activities of mercenaries in conflict situations in Africa? How could the United Nations contribute to the effective implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes as a vital component of post-conflict peace-building?

How far has the United Nations Security Council joined up with other United Nations agencies and the international community in the field of post-conflict peace-building?

At the Algiers Summit in 1999, the OAU took the decision for the non-recognition of Governments that come to power through unconstitutional means. How could this new political culture be strengthened and how could the principles of democracy, good governance and the rule of law be promoted as preventive measures against instability and any potential outbreak of conflicts?

III. United Nations/Organization of African Unity cooperation

Is there any difference in perception and assessment by the Security Council and the OAU on conflicts in Africa? How could the United Nations and the OAU cooperate in their peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts in Africa for improved results? How could the central organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and the Security Council coordinate their efforts for better results, in addressing conflicts in Africa?

Has the United Nations taken stock of its successes and failures in Africa, and to what extent can these lessons guide us for the future?

What efforts have been made to enhance Africa's peacekeeping capacity, greater African participation in United Nations standby arrangements and closer cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU?

IV. Role of subregional organizations

To what extent has the international community provided support to regional and subregional initiatives with regard to resolution of conflicts in Africa?

It has been noted that subregional organizations are good at "managing" conflicts but not at preventing or resolving them. The role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in some of the conflict situations in West Africa and that of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Horn are often cited in this connection. How can we enhance the capacities of key subregional organizations such as ECOWAS, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and IGAD to participate in preventing and resolving conflicts in their respective regions?

Has the United Nations played its role in supporting the regional initiatives, especially when the Security Council's authorization is required prior to peacekeeping operations? How far has the Council been monitoring these activities?

V. Mediation efforts

What have been the contributions of Special Mediators or Special Commissions in assessing the sources of conflicts in Africa? How could their roles be enhanced? How can the work of Special Envoys and Special Representatives lead to better results in Africa?

How far has the United Nations been associated in the establishment of contact groups of interested parties either in the form of Groups of Friends or in the form of special conferences with regard to conflict situations in Africa?

The involvement of Eminent Personalities (both current and retired Statesmen) in Africa has helped to achieve progress in addressing conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia/Eritrea. How could a pool of such Eminent Personalities be used to act as Emissaries of Peace in Africa?

VI. Sanctions/embargoes

The Secretary-General has, in his report entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (A/52/871-S/1998/318) highlighted the importance of sanctions, as preventive or coercive measures, either in the form of economic isolation or the imposition of arms embargoes. How effective has this course of action been and to what extent have sanctions served their purpose. To what extent does the Security Council consult with and heed the advice of subregional organizations prior to the imposition of sanctions on countries, groups or individuals from any subregion?

VII. Small arms and light weapons and illegal exploitation of natural resources

To what extent has the international community been involved in combating the proliferation and illicit flow of small arms which are fuelling conflicts in Africa? What are the requirements to have a successful and irreversible disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement (DDRRR) programme in African conflicts?

How could the illegal exploitation of resources, which are fuelling conflicts in several parts of Africa, be stopped?

VIII. Humanitarian issues

What has been achieved in respect of ensuring the safety and security of civilians during armed conflicts in Africa?

Have humanitarian issues been given the required attention while addressing conflicts in Africa, particularly with respect to recovery and reconstruction? How could the United Nations assist the OAU in addressing the problem/issue of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)?

How far has the Security Council been successful in holding combatants liable under international law in situations where civilians, particularly women and children, are the deliberate targets of aggression?

IX. The African Union and NEPAD

We are presently fully engaged in an era of globalization. The OAU is undergoing major transformations such as its transition into the African Union and the implementation of its New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) with a view to integrating Africa into the globalization process.

In addition to inherent structural constraints of Africa (poverty, debt, etc.) and the recurrent conflicts in Africa, the threat posed by the HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens the very existence of the African population. In this respect, how could the

United Nations become Africa's advocate for poverty alleviation through outright debt forgiveness and for the eradication of the HIV/AIDS pandemic? In general, what is being done by the United Nations to ensure that Africa is not marginalized in the globalization process?

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
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**General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session**

Agenda item 166

Measures to eliminate international terrorism**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year****Letter dated 11 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative
of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I wish to draw your attention to the latest attack committed in the course of the ongoing Palestinian campaign of terror against Israel.

Just before dawn on 9 January 2002, two Palestinian terrorists infiltrated Israeli territory by breaching a security fence separating the Gaza Strip from southern Israel, whereupon they opened fire on a nearby Israeli army position with automatic gunfire and grenades. Four Israeli soldiers were killed in the attack and two others were wounded. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

Yesterday's attack is merely the latest in a continuing campaign of Palestinian terror that is now nearly 16 months old. Previous attacks have been detailed in my letters dated 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-



S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108), and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The State of Israel holds the Palestinian Authority responsible for yesterday's attack in the light of its continuing role in supporting and perpetrating terrorist attacks against Israel and its persistent refusal to take the necessary action against terrorist organizations. Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian leadership continue to play their duplicitous games, whereby they call for an end to violence and occasionally even condemn violence when it occurs, while continuing to actively support and harbour terrorists.

If any further evidence is needed of official Palestinian responsibility for terrorism, last week's seizure of the *Karine A*, a large ship packed with 50 tons of weaponry destined for the Palestinian territories, provides irrefutable proof. The attempt by official representatives of the Palestinian Authority to purchase and smuggle large quantities of weapons, in flagrant violation of signed agreements reached between the parties, undermines any Palestinian claims of adherence to a ceasefire. It further sends the message to Israel and the world that despite public Palestinian claims the Palestinian leadership is vigorously preparing for further violence and terrorism.

The continuation of terrorism against Israel emanating from the territories of the Palestinian Authority constitutes the greatest obstacle to the resumption of a negotiated political process. Such a process, as the parties themselves have agreed, is the only possible and acceptable way to address the needs and aspirations of both sides. Israel calls on the international community, in the context of its global campaign against terrorism, to exert maximum and unrelenting pressure on the Palestinian leadership to fulfil its obligations to fight terrorism and to ensure its compliance with international norms.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Lancry
Permanent Representative

**General Assembly
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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the
rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Security Council**
Fifty-seventh year**Identical letters dated 11 January 2002 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

Israel, the occupying Power, continues with its bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, committing still more war crimes and state terrorism. Before dawn yesterday, 10 January 2002 (Palestine time), approximately one dozen Israeli tanks, accompanied by bulldozers, entered Rafah refugee camp in Gaza, demolishing and seriously damaging homes belonging to Palestinian families. According to United Nations officials, 54 homes were completely destroyed, leaving more than 500 Palestinians homeless. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East reports that nearly 200 homes have been demolished in repeated incursions into Rafah refugee camp during recent months. In the early morning hours of today (Palestine time), Israeli bulldozers tore apart, for the second time, the runway of Gaza International Airport. Furthermore, during the past 48 hours, Israeli occupying forces and special units raided several Palestinian homes and locations, abducting a number of Palestinians.

We hold Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and his Government fully responsible for the above-mentioned and other actions, especially those constituting war crimes and State terrorism, committed against the Palestinian people. Those actions indicate even more clearly that the Government of Ariel Sharon wishes to ensure the failure of any attempt to end the violence and destroy any potential for real peace in the Middle East.

I write in follow-up to my previous 88 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 9 January 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-



S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18 and A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser Al-Kidwa
Ambassador
Permanent Observer



Security Council

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14 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 11 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, which was adopted by the Committee under the no-objection procedure on 10 January 2002 and is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(Signed) Mikhail **Wehbe**
Chairman

Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda



Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda covers the period January to December 2001.
2. The report of the Committee on its activities for the period January to December 2000 was submitted to the Council on 22 December 2000 (see S/2000/1227).

II. Summary of Committee activities during the reporting period

3. For 2001, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Mactar Ouane (Mali) as Chairman, with the delegations of Ireland and Tunisia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.
4. Although the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of Council resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related materiel to the Government of Rwanda were terminated on 1 September 1996 in accordance with paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1011 (1995), all States are required to continue to implement the foregoing restrictions with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related materiel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda.

III. Observations

5. In the absence of a specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, the Committee wishes to recall its repeated observation that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations that are in a position to provide it with information on violations of the arms embargo. During the reporting period, no violations of the arms embargo were brought to the attention of the Committee.



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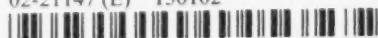
Original: English

Letter dated 11 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, containing an account of the Committee's activities since the beginning of 2001 (see annex). The present report, which was adopted by the Committee on 11 January 2002 is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(Signed) Jorge Eduardo Navarrete
Chairman

Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone



Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone covers the period from January to December 2001.
2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 2000 was submitted to the Security Council on 26 December 2000 (S/2000/1238).
3. For 2001, the Bureau consisted of Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh) as Chairman, from 1 January to 5 September 2001, with the delegations of Mali and Singapore providing the Vice-Chairmen. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh) served as Chairman of the Committee from 29 November to 31 December 2001. During the reporting period, the Committee held five meetings.

II. Background information and summary of the work of the Committee

A. Background information

4. By resolution 1132 (1997), adopted on 8 October 1997, the Security Council, determining that the situation in Sierra Leone, following the military coup of 25 May 1997, constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, imposed a mandatory ban on the sale or supply by States to Sierra Leone of arms and related materiel, and petroleum and petroleum products. The Security Council, by paragraph 5 of the resolution, also imposed travel restrictions on members of the military junta and adult members of their families. The Security Council subsequently, by resolution 1156 (1998), lifted the oil embargo, and by resolution 1171 (1998), confirmed the removal of sanctions on the Government and reimposed the arms embargo and travel ban on leading members of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and of the former military junta.
5. On 5 July 2000, the Security Council adopted resolution 1306 (2000) in which, inter alia, it decided, in paragraph 1, that all States should prohibit the direct or indirect import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory.
6. The Security Council, at its 4264th meeting, held on 25 January 2001, considered the report of the Panel of Experts it established on 5 July 2000, pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1306 (2000), to collect information on violations of the arms embargo concerning Sierra Leone, as well as on the connection between the trade in diamonds and the arms trade (S/2000/1195).
7. At its 4442nd meeting, on 19 December 2001, the Security Council adopted resolution 1385 (2001), by which it extended for a period of 11 months from 5 January 2002, the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1306 (2000),

except that, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1306 (2000), rough diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone under the Certificate of Origin regime would continue to be exempt from those measures.

B. Summary of the activities of the Committee

8. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1171 (1998), regarding the list of leading members of the former military junta in Sierra Leone, Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) who have been designated by the Committee as being subject to the restrictions of the above resolution, the Committee on 1 February 2001, deleted the name of Solomon A. J. Musa from the aforementioned list published on 18 February 2000.

9. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported to the Council, on 2 and 12 February, 22 March, in two communications dated 10 May and on 2 and 13 July 2001 (S/2001/105; S/2001/126; S/2001/261; S/2001/492; S/2001/493, S/2001/664 and S/2001/718), on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related materiel to Sierra Leone, as well as for the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), and on notifications of imports of arms and related materiel made by the Government of Sierra Leone.

10. On 9 February 2001, the Committee approved a request from the Government of Sierra Leone for exemption to paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998), for Johnny Paul Koroma, Chairman of the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, to enable him to attend the Conference on Demilitarization in West Africa in Accra, Ghana, from 28 February to 1 March 2001.

11. The Committee on 12 February 2001, examined the 90-day review of the new Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Sierra Leone diamonds, prepared by the Government of Sierra Leone and submitted in compliance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1306 (2000) and the Chairman addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council transmitting the above report (S/2001/127). Following a decision by the Committee, at its 21st meeting, held on 21 March 2001, that the new Certificate of Origin for the trade in Sierra Leone diamonds was effectively in operation, a letter to this effect was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/300).

12. In a letter dated 13 August 2001 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Chairman noted that the Committee, at its 23rd meeting, on 31 July 2001, had considered the second 90-day review on the Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Sierra Leone diamonds (S/2001/794).

13. At the request of the Committee, at its 23rd meeting, on 31 July 2001, the Chairman addressed a letter, dated 13 August 2001, to the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, expressing the interest of the Committee in receiving from his Government any statistics it might be able to provide regarding diamonds exported from countries of the West African region, for use by the Committee in its monitoring of efforts to curtail the role of conflict diamonds in fuelling conflict in the region.

14. On 15 November 2001, the Committee approved a request from the Government of Sierra Leone for exemption to paragraph 5 of resolution 1171

(1998), for Pallo Bangura to travel to Nigeria for the purpose of undergoing training to assist in transforming the RUF into a political party.

15. To date, the Committee has received a total of 23 replies from States on the implementation of paragraph 17, and 43 replies on the implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 1306 (2000).

C. Violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime

16. The Chairman attached to his letter dated 29 August 2001 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the text of a press statement issued by the Government of Sierra Leone on 21 August 2001, relating to an incident and police investigation of suspected transactions in illicit diamonds in the Freetown area (S/2001/827).

17. At its 24th meeting, on 7 December 2001, the Committee considered a letter, dated 4 December 2001, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia, bringing to the attention of the Chairman alleged violations contained in the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2001/1015), pertaining to the measures imposed by resolutions 1171 (1998) and 1306 (2000). On 14 December 2001, the Chairman addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Zambia requesting any information that could shed light on alleged breaches of paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998), contained in the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia. Responses, dated 28 December 2001, denying the allegations, were received from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Burkina Faso. The Chairman also addressed follow-up letters, dated 14 December 2001, to the Permanent Representatives of the Gambia and Sierra Leone concerning an alleged violation pertaining to paragraph 5 of the above resolution. Subsequently, a letter dated 7 November 2001, denying the allegation, was received from the Gambia.

III. Other activities

18. Pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 1306 (2000), on 5 January 2001, the Security Council conducted its second review of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of the resolution. Following the Council's consultations, the President made a statement to the press by which the members, *inter alia*, stressed the binding obligation of all Member States to implement and enforce the measures imposed by resolution 1306 (2000) and noted that the report of the Panel of Experts (S/2000/1195) had reported widespread violations of the diamond embargo on Sierra Leone.

19. The Security Council conducted its third and fourth reviews of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1306 (2000) on 5 July and on 13 December 2001. In his statement to the press on 13 December 2001, the President of the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the continued efforts among West African countries, with the support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to develop a region-wide certification regime for diamonds, and the establishment of a Certificate of Origin regime by the Government of Sierra Leone, and the effect of

those actions on curbing the flow of illicit diamonds out of Sierra Leone. However, he added, Council members noted that the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) continued to mine diamonds illegally, giving them access to funds which might be used to buy weapons. He indicated the readiness of the members of the Council to extend the ban on the export of Sierra Leone diamonds.

IV. Observations

20. In the absence of a specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime, the Committee urges all States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information to do so. The mandate of the Committee pertaining to the arms embargo could also be facilitated by reports through ECOWAS and UNAMSIL.